[No. CLXVIII] THE OCTOBER 3, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1789 [VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd M. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot in the town of Greensburgh, situated on the Main street, suitable for any public business; also the one undivided half of 333 1/4 acres of Land in Legonier Valley held by warrant; likewise, 200 acres of patented land, on Shanango creek; the whole of the above, or any of them, will be sold on moderate terms for cash, linen cloth or beef cattle. For terms apply to Joseph Cook, Esq; in Greensburgh, or the subscriber in Chambersburgh.

JEREMIAH MAHONY.

Chambersburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

THE following creatures are entered on the book of the subscriber, Wood Rangers for the county of Westmoreland, as strays, viz.

One black mare, 15 hands high, about 8 years old branded I. D. one young colt, one white mare, 15 hands high, 12 years old branded I. D. one bay horse, 12 hands high, 3 years old, no brand, and one young mare, 2 years old, 11 hands high, no brand.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greensburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, jailer of Allegheny county, a certain Thomas Leonard, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, marked with the small pox, had on a grey coating coat, corduroy jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said Leonard in any jail in the United States, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward, and if delivered to the subscriber in Pittsburgh Four Dollars and reasonable charges.

ANDREW ROBINSON.

September 24, 1789.

THE subscribers being appointed wood rangers for the county of Alleghany, take this method of informing the public that they keep records, at their respective houses, of all stray creatures; all persons now having, or hereafter apprehending stray creatures, are desired to record or deliver them to either of the subscribers, who are fully authorised and empowered to receive them and give such acquittances as may be necessary.

DAVID IRWIN,
JOHN BELL.

September 24, 1789.

South Huntingdon township, Sept. 22, 1789.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, a roan horse, saddle and bridle; the horse is about 9 years old, between 14 & 15 hands high, no brand noted, was left with the subscriber the 5th of august last, by a certain John Smith. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGLE.

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, October, 1789.

A.

ISAAC Anderson, 2; Robert Armstrong, 2; Adam Anderson, 2; Thomas Armstrong, James Armstrong.

B.

Robert Bowers, 2; William Breck, Marietta, 2; Edward Burton, John Bovie, Mr. Blakeway, Ro. Bell, Archibald Brown, Racoon.

C.

Barney Campbell, Redstone: Robert Crawford, Ligonier Valley, 2; Robert Crawford, Fayette County; Alexander Cunningham, Washington, 2; Thomas Clare, George's creek, James Cergue, forks of Yough; Mr. Crawford, Samuel Collert, Alex Clements, Herman's creek; Dr. John P. Carmichael Rapids of Ohio; John Corey, Greensburgh; Andrew Christy, William Callaghan, Union town: John Cowan, Elias Cubert, William Combs, Andrew Cochran, Sewickly; Thomas Campbell, Major John Crittenden, Kentucky; Joshua Crowthay.

D.

William Drennan, Fort Harmar; John Dobbins, 2: John Dunmore, John Delay, Thomas Duffell, James Dunlap Kentucky; John Douglass, Isaac Davison, Croft creek, James and Samuel Dredden, David and William Downey, James Duff, Ebenezer Dutton, near Fort Harmar; James Dick, Mud Lick; William Donaghy, John Dodd, Washington.

F.

Jos. Hand Joshua Elam, 3: Robert Eakin, James Exels, Greensburgh; Philip Endless, Fort Harmar, 2.

F.

Alexander Fegan, 3: George Fitzgerald, Natchez; Adam Field, John Frazer, Bolton Frederick

G.

Mariah Gano, Kentucky, 2; Alexander Gillilen, Nancy Gill, Price Gebas, John Gilbreath Revd. John Gano Lexington; Thomas Greer, William Graham, James Gilmer.

H.

Robert Hanna, Poland Hunter, 2; Josiah Hunter, Daniel Hutton, Robert Hughes, James Henderson, John or Pat. Hamilton, James Hartley, Robert Hyndman, Daniel Hughes, William Hamilton, Samuel Huston, Daniel Heally, Jonathan Hayden.

I.

William Johnston, David Johnston, Brush creek; Peter January, Lexington.

K

Josiah Keith, Kentucky; Samuel Kelly, Greensburgh.

L.

James Lawson, Greensburgh, 3: William Lovrey, 2; Mary Lock, 2; Alexander Logan, Thos. Love, Elizabeth Lockhart, James Lary, Redstone; Robert Laughlin, Ligonier.

M.

John Morgan, 2; Robert M'Clure, West Liberty, 2: Robert M'Cready, 2; Joseph M'Kee, 4; James Miller, Redstone, 3; Robert M'Culy, 2; James M'Cready, 2; Hugh M'Divit, Greensburgh, 2; Isaac Meason, Col: John May, Marietta; James M'Allester, John Milliken, Uriah Mation, Patrick Moor, 2; Alexander M'Munn, Andrew M'Farlane, John Marshall, Thomas M'Kibbins, John M'Kee, Robert M'Candless, James Marshel, Esq; David M'Cracken, James M'Clelland, Fayette county, 2; Samuel M'Bride, Mary Moor, Robert M'Kinla, David M'Clure, governor of Kentucky; Alexander M'Culloch, George M'Clelland, Wm. M'Gaffy.

N.

John Neely, John Nesbit, Hannastown; Matthew Norris.

P.

Samuel Porter, 2: William Powell, Rev. David Phillips, John Peoples, John Pollock, col Israel Putnam, Marietta; James Pewtheur.

R

William Rankin, Redstone, 2; Mary Robinson, cross creek; George Rogers, 2: James Reed, Arch. Rogers, Redstone; William Richey Abraham Riddel, Raccoon; William Riddle, William Rouse, Yeamile.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Esq; Marietta; Alexander Swan, William Sherrer, Washington; James Spence John Small, Samuel Scott, Thomas Sands, Edward Savage.

T.

William Todd, 2: William Thompson, Samuel Thompson, cross creek; John Thompson, James Thompson, Kentucky; James Thompson.

V.

Monsieur de la Valiniere, Redstone.

W.

William Wilson, Sewickly, 2; John Wilson, Hannastown; Samuel Wait, John White Sewickly; James Whitesides, Adam Wylie, Robert Walker, Hugh Wallace.

Z.

Isaac Young.

THE executors of the will of the late colonel William Butler, deceased being desirous to settle the estate, and make the earliest arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, request all persons who have demands against the same, to bring them in properly authenticated within twelve months from the date, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to settle their accounts, and make payment of the balance due, on or before the 31st of December next, otherwise the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery.

JANE BUTLER }
RICHARD BUTLER }
EDWARD BUTLER } Executors
ROBERT GALBRAITH }

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1789

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 18,

SUCH were the tumults and fermentation Thursday and Friday, that had a single gun been fired a civil war must have immediately ensued. *Happily* the French and Swiss guards absolutely refused to serve against the nation. The gardes du corps declined service, but that of protecting the person of the king. A regiment of *Horse*, brought to replace them, declared, that they would on no account fire but in case of being attacked. The same disposition was found in all the troops throughout the kingdom.

In this situation of affairs the king on Saturday morning wrote a letter to the nobles, then assembled in their chamber, in order to engage them without delay, to unite and deliberate with the two other orders the clergy and the commons. This happy union took place in the afternoon, and the public tranquility is again restored. From the eve of an intestine war the scene was suddenly changed to rejoicings and acclamations. The king and queen shewed themselves to their subjects in the evening; all parties seem happy and contented; and the English constitution will, in all appearance, soon be established in this country.

An illumination of the houses in Versailles and Paris, is ordered for three nights: in Paris particularly

the inhabitants are vying with each other, who shall shew the greatest demonstrations of joy.

LONDON, June 29.

Owing to the mediation of Mr. Elliott, prince Charles of Hesse has delivered up the bond given by the Swedes at Udewalla, for payment of 75,000 dollars, and all the Swedish prisoners have been released.

July 5. The French ambassador has had a second interview with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the present distresses of the French nation, occasioned by the great scarcity of corn and flour.

There are 15,000 troops in Paris, Versailles, and its neighbourhood; and yet, very much to the astonishment and discomfiture of the court, they could not get a regiment to draw a trigger.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"The states general have at last come to a right understanding. The nobility and clergy joined the tiers etats on Saturday, and this august assembly will now seriously occupy themselves about the important objects for which they have been called together."

At length is ended a dispute which must at last have proved fatal to the country; and from Saturday the 27th of June, France may say what she never did before, that liberty is established, property secured, and the constitution fixed.

Another correspondent says, the civil commotions in Paris, according to report, if not entirely at an end, are in a state of temporary quietude. The king of France sent an order to the nobles, couched in the usual authoritative style of despotic sovereignty, that they should join the tiers etat. The nobles, feeling their own dignity wounded by this order, and their rights as the second estate degraded, refused to obey. The king, thereupon, sent them a message of a different nature: He commanded them on their allegiance, and conjured them by their loyalty to the crown, and their attachment and affection to his person and family, whose dearest interests he considered as involved in their conduct on the occasion, to avert the threatning danger, and to co operate with the popular assembly of the nation. The nobles, it is said could not prevail upon themselves to resist this mode of application to their feelings as subjects and men, and went forthwith and took part in the deliberation of the tiers etat.

The tiers etat having obtained their first great object, imagined they will proceed to lay the foundation of a permanent security for the preservation of civil liberty to their fellow subjects, by passing certain laws similar in purport and tendency to our bill of rights, to which, under the present situation of affairs in France, it is not likely his most christian majesty will at this moment refuse his assent.

It was a master stroke of policy in the tiers etat, to propose an addition of two pence a day to the pay of the French soldiers. It has transformed the fools of despotism into free citizens.

Count de Mirabeau, who, though by birth of the body of the nobles, has been returned to serve in the French house of commons, he informed the house, that in obedience to their resolution, he would drop the title of court, and would consider himself in that assembly, and desired he might be treated by every member of it only as Mr. de Mirabeau.

The king of Prussia has just issued an order for a newspaper to be published monthly, and to be distributed gratis to the peasants through Silesia, &c. and has further enjoined, that in each district every schoolmaster shall read and explain the contents of the paper to such of his neighbours as cannot read them. It is to contain a journal of the progress of agriculture throughout his dominions; prescription for the cure of various disorders incident to mankind, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. &c.

Letters from Smyrna, dated the 21st of March, mention, that a very great scarcity of corn reigns not only there, but through all the country, quite to Constantinople; that two thirds of the ground usually employed for the growth of cotton have been sown with corn, and if the crop fails, the greatest famine must ensue.

Dispatches are received from sir Robert Ainslie, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, which confirm the accounts, that the sublime porte, under the new sultan, is preparing to prosecute the war against Russia and her ally with the utmost vigor; but that they are endeavouring to cultivate the best understanding with all the other christian powers.

Among other privileges now contending for by the French nation, is that of trial by jury, which if once established will forever secure their political and personal liberties on a basis so firm as can not be overturned, but by a power that must convulse the whole kingdom, and tear up all remains of civil liberty by the very roots.

They write from Venice, that the senate, after a violent debate, had agreed to congratulate the new sultan on his accession to the Ottoman throne. The sieur Leonarde Yonge is fixed upon for this embassy, and is immediately to embark for Constantinople, in the frigate L'Asie, of 48 guns.

DUBLIN, June 23.

Fitzgibbon is sworn into the office of lord high chancellor, and is the first Irishman who ever occupied that great and honorable station.

American News.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

France in Blood!

Intelligence from Paris,

Received by a person who was there at the time of the Disturbances.

ON the 8th of July last, the first commotion happened, on account of the removal of Mr. Neckar by the king. That procedure gave offence to the people, who assembled at the Palace Royal, and determined one and all, to take up arms and oppose the national troops which were then stationed all round Paris and Versailles, to the amount of about 50 or 60,000, with a design to starve the people if they made any resistance. The people armed themselves, and chose the Marquis de la Fayette their commander in chief, who cheerfully accepted the appointment. The Duc de Orleans also joined the people. A troop of horse was sent into Paris, to demand the meaning of their assembling; but finding the people in arms, they immediately retired, except one who was taken. After this, numbers of the troops joined the people, and also three troops of the king's own guards.

On the 9th, the people appeared under arms, with white and green cockades in their hats, and would suffer no one to pass unless he wore a similar badge of distinction. The nobles had spies in the city collecting arms, several coaches with arms were taken and the spies put to death. They then proceeded to disarm the invalids, and took all their artillery and small arms. Thence they went to the hotel de la Ville, where the ancient arms were deposited, which they also took.

On the 10th, being all armed, but not well supplied with ammunition, they went to the Bastile and demanded ammunition from the governor, who said he would give them plenty, if they would come in. A considerable body went in; after they had passed the bridge he ordered it to be taken up and the troops to fire on the people, by which a few were killed. The people however got the better, let down the bridge again, vast numbers crowded in, overpowered the troops, seized the arms and ammunition, hung several of the soldiers, released all the prisoners, some of whom had been confined there upwards of thirty years, took them in carriages to the Palace Royal, cut off the head of the governor, and exhibited it at the Palace Royal. They kept possession of the Bastile. In the evening accounts of those transactions reached the royal family at Versailles, but they did not acquaint the king of it till after he had supped, at which it is said he was much enraged. The next day he went to Paris, where he was received by the people under arms. A number of deputies accompanied him, in order to pacify the people. He went to the head quarters of the Marquis de la Fayette, where he was presented with a cockade, such as they wore, which he accepted. The people insisted that the troops should be ordered away, and that there should be no more guards placed round the city, which was complied with. They then demanded of him to send for Mr. Neckar, which he said he would also do. A number of papers were presented to him to sign, and he fixed his royal signature to them all. He was then conducted out of the city amidst the acclamations of the people, who exclaimed from all quarters, Vive le Roy, and fired a feu de joy from the Bastile. The people clubbed their arms, but still patroled the town. Every thing remained quiet until the 21st, when they took up the determination to destroy the Bastile, which they did without any kind of interruption.

Mr. Foulon, who succeeded Mr. Neckar in the department of finance, on account of his enmity to the cause of the people, was consigned to the gallows. The determination having circulated abroad a report was spread that he was dead, and a coffin was buried to deceive the people. He flew to his seat about five leagues from Paris, but was informed of by one of his tenants; the people went to his house, seized and carried him to their head quarters at the hotel de la Ville, and, in the presence of the Marquis Fayette, beheaded him; his body was dragged through the streets of Paris, and his head, with hay in the mouth, carried on a pitch for to the Palace Royal. The reason of this treatment was for his accepting the place of Mr Neckar, and forestalling the grain, and declaring the people should eat grass, until bread rose to twenty sous a pound. In this situation affairs remained when our informant left Paris, which was on the 23d of July.

The following is the copy of a handbill which was published and distributed through the city of Paris, on Monday, July 13.

The Bundle of Hay; or the death of Monf. Foulon.

Be not afraid, ye people of Paris, to have M. Foulon for your minister of finance, for a period is put to his existence.

After having resigned his commission of this intendant of the finance of the war department, to which he had been nominated at the dismission of Mr. Neckar, he retired to his seat at five leagues distance from Paris. He was not well beloved, for the people not only accused him of engrossing the harvest of the present year, but endeavouring to forestall the harvests of the next and three succeeding years.

Bread being exceedingly dear in his district, as well as others, the unfortunate peasants asked their lord for bread! It is said, he replied, "eat grass you villains, if you have no bread!" This report, true or false, being spread around the country, the people, with one consent, seized M. Foulon, and in a disgraceful manner and vehicle carried him to Paris with a bundle of hay on his back, and a handful of nettles upon his bosom. They conducted him to the hotel de la Ville.† The people of Paris being informed of his arrival, and full of resentment at his long and premeditated enmity to them, assembled in vast crouds at the Greve § and demanded M. Foulon: they were answered, that he was going to be tried, but the people fearing least the trial should be too dilatory, redoubled their cries, and insisted on his being delivered up to them. This being refused, they forced the surrounding guards, and fell on the town house. Neither the entreaties of the Marquis de la Fayette, who threatened to resign his appointment of their commander in chief, since the people had no longer confidence in him, nor the supplications of the electors, who fell down on their knees, could save M. Foulon from the fury of the people. He was taken away from the town house, and hanged at the lamp post, already celebrated by the suspension of the valiant defenders of the Bastile. After M. Foulon was dead, he was taken down and his head cut off, the people rushed upon his body, dragged it in an ignominious manner through the streets; and finally fixed his head upon a dung fork before the house of his son in law, M Intendant Bertier, for whom they were eagerly lying in wait.

Mr. Bertier attempted to fly for his life; but was caught by some country people, who acquainted the Parisians of his apprehension. They sent 250 of the militia city troop of horse to attend him in safety to Paris; where as soon as he arrived, the judges were ready for his trial. If he is found guilty, no better fate awaits him than befel his father in law Foulon.

The following is translated from a French handbill of the 17th of July, entitled supplement au Point du Jour, or supplement to the Break of Day, (probably the title of some prior publication.) It is printed with the name of the bookseller, Lagrange, in St. Honore's street, opposite to the Palace Royal. The motto from Malherbe.

Le croirez vous, races futures?
Will posterity believe this?

The dreadful conspiracy has been defeated, which was to have reduced Paris to ashes, and deluged France with blood.

Fifty thousand men six thousand ruffians, and six princes, were on Monday last to have effected the subversion of this empire.

The states general assembled were to have been massacred, the houses of the patriots burnt, the public libraries delivered up to the flames, and the Palace Royal pillaged and laid waste.

All was in readiness, torches, daggers, gibbets, and the fatal chalk that set down our devoted heads for slaughter.

Already, in the night of the Sunday, while the assassins and ruffians were coming down Montmartre hill to fall upon us, while those regimented butchers were spreading wide as the lava of volcanoes, and filled the Champs Elysees,‖ the banditti of Versailles, in their brutal orgies, were celebrating by their impious songs the flight of Mr. Neckar, and the proscription of all his adherents; the wretches were dancing to German music: such was the prelude of their intended St. Bartholomew ‖

† Town house. § Tyburn of Paris

‖ Elysian Fields, a public walk in Paris, near the road that leads to Versailles

‖ An allusion to the Protestants under Charles IX which was on St. Bartholomew's day.

But a ſudden energy in an inſtant pervaded all minds, an la general alarm was ſounded. Liberty, as it were in the pangs of childbirth, gave forth a loud ſhriek, which awakened patriotiſm in every heart.

The churches were now filled, not with women in tears, but with citizens in arms, determined to defend their lives to the laſt extremity. During all that diſaſtrous night, thoſe herds of Barbarians, who never come out of Germany but to ſubvert thrones, ran every where about our ſtreets, firing on the peo and their aſylums.

But the French guards ſided with that virtuous people, they did not deſert their colours. they marched under the banners of their country; they fought and diſperſed thoſe ferocious ſtrangers.

Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Verſailles that 100 000 citizens in arms were going to fall on the royal caſtle † not in order to attack the beſt and moſt deceived of kings, but ſeize on the chiefs of that formidable conſpiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the ſalvation of Paris and of the whole kingdom Thoſe cataline and their friends were ſeized with terror, and the defection of the troops compleated their conſternation.

In a few hours they learned that the German camp was deſtroyed, the invalids ſtormed, the cannon in our power, the Baſtile, taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city; in fine, a guard of 100,000 citizens, ſuddenly raiſed, officered and poſted, a ſtanding town council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the ſtates general conſtantly aſſembled for 60 hours. Such was the grand, the awful ſpectacle that was given by this impetuous nation, Every deliberation, every reſolution, was quick and wiſe. The activity of the council, the harmony ſubſiſting between the commanders of the different wards, the indefatigable docility of the new militia, continued the ſame night and day. Such days! and nights! Great God! who that has not been a witneſs of that dark illumination § that wild ſilence, thoſe diſmal ſounds that awakened every diſmal fear, and who that has not experienced during four days thoſe rapid and convulſive ſenſations, can judge of the impoſſibility of deſcribing ſuch ſcenes as thoſe.

It belongs to the energetic pen of the Mirabeaus of the Lally's, and of the Clermonts, to record thoſe facts on the hiſtoric page, and hand them down to poſterity. Ah! let them haſten to devote to the execration of all ages, the vile, the bloody miniſters who have laid theſe infernal ſchemes. The intended ſlaughter of a whole nation, a crime which Caligula had only WISHED to perpetuate, was within a few minutes of being conſummated.

The perfidious wretches! It is ſaid they did not bluſh to call in the aſſiſtance of our eternal enemies The maſſons de force ‖ were to have been thrown open, and thoſe tygers let looſe upon us.

The baſtile was to have protected with its fire, the fire of the enemies troops

That road which was clearing at Monmatre, under pretence of giving employment to the poor, was intended to facilitate the carriage of fifty pieces of cannon, which, by way of St. Denis, could ſoon have reached thoſe fatal heights, from which we have been ſo often threatened with deſtruction.

Immortal thanks be for ever given to God, the protector of the French empire.

Honor and glory to the brave defender of his country, to him who called us firſt to arms, ¶ and made us repulſe, with an incredible vigor, thoſe regimented murderers, who had ſworn to exterminate us on that tremendous night.

Eternal ſhame, infamy and execration to the ariſtocratic hand, to that monſter with a hundred hands, who, roaring, has expired under the victorious arm of liberty.

† The king's reſidence at Verſailles.
§ Sombre illumination.
‖ Bedlams, goals, &c.
¶ It is ſuppoſed the Marquis de la Fayette is meant here.

Extract of a letter from a member of congreſs to his friend in this city, dated the 24th inſtant

"This morning the reſidence of congreſs came on before the ſenate, and Suſquehanna was ſtruck out by a majority of 12 to 6. The blank has ſince been filled up with "Germantown" by the caſting vote of the vice preſident. This, I expect, will occaſion warm debates in the houſe of repreſentatives. I hope it will be fixed at Trenton at laſt.

Congreſs will certainly adjourn on Saturday if this new manœuvre about Germantown does not prevent it. The adjournment will be to the firſt Monday in January.

Captain Waters who arrived at Boſton the 9th inſt. from Amſterdam, which place he left the 16th July, brings the following intelligence from thence and St. Peters[illegible]

ed there that the Ruſſian army had gained a complete victory over the Swediſh forces, and preparations were made for celebrating the ſame next day; but inſtead thereof, next day publications were poſted at every corner of the city forbidding any body to ſpeak about politics on pain of death. The reaſon for this was that another account had been rumoured, more generally believed to be the true one, viz that the Ruſſian army had been defeated, and in the battle one of the empreſs's oldeſt generals had been ſlain, together with a great many others, among whom was one general, a Swede by birth, who deſerted from the king of Sweden laſt year in Finland. Captain Waters could not relate the particulars of the battle, but from the accounts he could collect, was that the loſs on the Ruſſian ſide had been conſiderable. He alſo reports that on the 6th of July he paſſed a Ruſſian fleet of 20 ſail, 15 of which were of the line lying at anchor off Revel. At Borncholm he fell in with the Swediſh fleet conſiſting of 22 or 24 ſhips of the line, 10 large frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels. At Copenhagen lay ten more Ruſſian men of war ready to ſail to join the aforementioned fleet at Revel, but were afraid to go out.

Pittſburgh, October 10,

We are happy to inform our readers, that an extenſion of the boundary line of Alleghany county, has take place: agreeable to law the line is to run as follows, viz, beginning where the ſtate line croſſes the Ohio, from thence in a direct line to White's mill on Racoon creek; thence in a direct line to Armſtrong's mill on Miller's run; thence in a direct line to Perry's mill run on the Monongahela; and then agreeable to the act of aſſembly for erecting the county of Allegheny.

The Forks of Yough are erected into an election diſtrict, and alſo the townſhips of Verſailles and Plumb, in the county of Allegheny.

Tueſday next is the day appointed by law for the annual election of repreſentatives in aſſembly, &c.

The honorable john Jay, eſquire, of New-York, is appointed Chief Juſtice of the United States.

William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts; James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania; R. H. Harriſon, of Maryland; John Blair, of Virginia; and John Rutledge, of S. Carolina aſſociate judges.

Francis Hopkinſon, diſtrict judge of Pennſylvania.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tueſday, September 15, 1789, A. M.

The report of the committee of the whole, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

THE committee of the whole, on the buſineſs referred to them reſpecting a convention to alter and amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, report

That having taken effectual meaſures for ſatisfying themſelves of the ſenſe of the good people of this commonwealth thereon, they are well aſſured, from the petitions referred to them, from enquiries made, and from information given by the ſeveral members, that a large majority of the citizens of this ſtate are not only ſatisfied with the meaſures ſubmitted to them by the houſe at their laſt ſeſſion, but are deſirous that the ſame ſhould be carried into effect in preference to the mode by the council of cenſors, which is not only unequal and unneceſſarily expenſive, but too dilatory to produce the ſpeedy and neceſſary alterations, which the late change in the political union and the exigencies of the ſtate require: And as the Bill of Rights declares it to be "an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right of the community, to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal." ſo on this occaſion your committee are perfectly ſatisfied, that a very great majority of them are deſirous to exerciſe that right in the mode propoſed.

The petitions in favor of the meaſure, though numerous and reſpectable, have not altogether influenced this opinion. The ſubject has engaged much of the public attention, Members have mixed with their conſtituents in all parts of the ſtate, and have had full time and opportunity to learn their ſentiments; they have, in a committee of the whole, ſeverally communicated the knowledge which they had acquired, and the reſult has been, a full and thorough conviction that the voice of the great majority of the people calls for the meaſure, and that nothing but the ſlender oppoſition which it has met with, and an opinion of its being generally agreeable, has prevented more petitions in its favor.

The committee combine with theſe conſiderations a conviction that, the meaſure is in itſelf right and neceſſary, that [illegible]

has long agitated the public mind, and thereby reſtore harmony, mutual confidence and good order, on the moſt ſolid foundations.

In addition to this, it is the fortunate ſeaſon when all our citizens are on an equal footing to elect their members of convention, and are for the moſt part within the ſtate, which was not the caſe when the conſtitution was framed. The convention too will poſſeſs every advantage which time and experience have unfolded, from the forms of government in other ſtates, and the examples of improvement they have ſhewn, as well as from the excellent model, ſo far as it applies, exhibited in the conſtitution of the United States: The committee therefore, in obedience to the wiſhes of the people, ſubmit to the houſe the following reſolutions, to wit.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this houſe, it is expedient and proper for the good people of this commonwealth to chooſe a convention, for the purpoſe of reviewing, and, if they ſee occaſion, altering and amending the conſtitution of this ſtate; that in the opinion of this aſſembly, the ſaid convention ſhould conſiſt of the like number of members from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in this commonwealth, as compoſe this houſe, and be choſen on the ſame day, in the ſame manner, by the ſame perſons, at the ſame places, and under the ſame regulations, as are directed and appointed by the election laws of this ſtate, ſave that the returns ſhould be made to the convention ſo choſen; and that the ſaid convention ſhould meet at Philadelphia on the fourth Tueſday in November next.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this houſe, a convention being choſen and met it would be expedient, juſt and reaſonable, that the convention ſhould publiſh their amendments and alterations for the conſideration of the people, and adjourn at leaſt four months previous to confirmation.

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the ſucceeding houſe of aſſembly, to provide by law for the expences incurred by the ſaid election and convention.

Ordered, That 7000 copies in the Engliſh, and 3000 in the German language, of the foregoing reſolutions, be printed, and diſtributed for the information of the citizens of this ſtate.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Public Notice,

THE partnerſhip of James Lang and George Kinnear, in the buſineſs of ſtore-keeping, in Brownſville, under the firm of Lang and Kinnear, was diſſolved by mutual conſent the 29th June laſt. All perſons who are debtors or creditors of ſaid partnerſhip are to ſettle with, pay to, and be paid by James Lang, and are requeſted to ſettle without delay with him, at his ſtore, lately occupied by the partnerſhip, for Lang and Kinnear.

JAMES LANG

Brownſville, 13th Auguſt, 1789.

N B James Lang carries on buſineſs at ſaid ſtore as formerly.

THE ſubſcriber placed in the hands of Adam Brenning, in huntingdon townſhip, three notes for fifteen pounds, or one hundred buſhels of rye for each note, in lieu thereof, for a piece of land; and as ſaid Brenning cannot make me a good title for ſaid land, I hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of any of the above notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, until ſaid Brenning makes me a good title for ſaid tract of land, without any diſpute.

ADAM HORN

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, and flatters himself, that such of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He also informs them, that should he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his study to promote the interest of the public, and to deserve their esteem. Those of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleasure of dealing with when in public trust, will, in some measure be able to judge for themselves, whether or not he did endeavour to do them justice and deserve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of satisfaction which I gave to the respectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Constable, I once more presume to offer my services to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I desire; it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I am act: the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany stands open; as a candidate for that office I present myself, hoping that a will judging public will take my former services into consideration, & reward them by planting on a brow silvered over with age, this trifling scion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a secondary object, the hand of oppression would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpless orphan, deprived by the premature arrest of death, of the support derived from a tender husband or affectionate parent, shall never have cause to curse me, nor shall the public at large, whose assistance I now solicit, on whose patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deservedly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble servant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1789.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where tavellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reasonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

ON reasonable terms for country produce, or cash at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth district of donation lands; also, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congress to soldiers serving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

September 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394. situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Spikes of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Grain.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and square tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, carrying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes, and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in the town of Washington, on the 15th inst. two HORSES, each seven years old, and about fourteen hands three inches high. The one a dark roan, with a switch tail, trots lofty, no other mark now recollected; the other a dark bay, also trots lofty, branded with the letter I on the near or left shoulder, and W on the buttock of the same side. Whoever secures the said horses and thieves, so that the horses may be returned to their owners, and the thieves brought to justice, shall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HOGE,

ALEX. CUNNINGHAM.

Washington, August 21, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC,

WHEREAS the subscriber has removed his Tavern from where he formerly lived, to the north of the Courthouse, on the main street; and where the sign of the BUCK will be held, and will assure his customers and travellers, &c. that they may expect good usage and attendance on the most reasonable terms, viz. hay for horse, one shilling, victuals per meal, ditto, whiskey at six pence per half pint, and other liquors in proportion for cash.

JAMES WILSON.

Washington, Sept. 4.

BLANKS

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr. John Irwin, on Brush creek, on the 15th of August last, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with C on the shoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittsburgh, Sept 3d, 1789.

Thomas Wylie,

Black and White Smith, and Edge Tool Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he now carries on the Smith Business in most of its various branches, at the south west corner of Third and Market streets, in Pittsburgh, where may be had made all kinds of mill irons turned in the neatest manner, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded in this country; also, is carried on by the subscriber, horse shoeing, and all kinds of country smith work. Those who choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. All Edge Tools warranted to stand good six months.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1789.

PITTSBURG: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions [illegible] ADVER[illegible] Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. [illegible] Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar.